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XIII. AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES.

166. Other accidental traumatisms.....	3
172. Accidental submersion.....	3

XIV. ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.

177. Dropsy.....	1
Total number of deaths, 148. Death rate, 20.60.	

DEATHS BY AGES.

From 0 to 30 days, 26; from 30 days to 1 year, 14; from 1 year to 2 years, 11; from 5 years to 10 years, 8; from 10 years to 20 years, 8; from 20 years to 30 years, 18; from 30 years to 40 years, 16; from 40 years to 50 years, 17; from 50 years to 60 years, 18; from 60 years to 70 years, 5; from 70 years to 80 years, 5; from 80 years to 90 years, 0; from 90 years to 100 years, 2. Total, 148.

DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Tuberculosis, 29; yellow fever, 1; typhoid fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; malarial fevers, 20; puerperal fevers, 1; whooping cough, 1; erysipelas, 1; dysentery, 1; la grippe, 1; tetanus, 20; septicæmia, 3. Total, 82.

DEATHS FROM YELLOW FEVER FOR LAST FIVE YEARS.

1896, 53; 1897, 46; 1898, 11; 1899, 0; 1900, 1. Total, 111.

Marriages recorded during the year 1900.

Month.	White.	Colored.	Month.	White.	Colored.
January.....	4	0	August.....	3	3
February.....	4	2	September.....	6	1
March.....	4	1	October.....	7	0
April.....	3	1	November.....	2	1
May.....	5	0	December.....	2	1
June.....	6	1			
July.....	2	2	Total.....	48	13

Births recorded during the year 1900.

	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.
White, male.....	89	11	100
White, female.....	67	10	77
Colored, male.....	4	5	9
Colored, female.....	10	6	16
Total.....	170	32	202

Report from Havana—No yellow fever in the island—Concerning the case suspected of being typhus fever.

HAVANA, CUBA, June 25, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions at this station for the week ended June 22, 1901:

There have been no cases of yellow fever reported during the week. The sanitary condition of the city is excellent and there has been an entire absence of yellow fever since May 13.

A case of typhus fever having been reported at Cardenas, P. A.

Surg. G. M. Guitéras was, on the 14th instant, ordered to proceed to that point and investigate, his report being as follows:

"Confirming my telegram from Sagua, dated June 17, I am glad to be able to report that I failed to find sufficient evidence to determine the presence of typhus fever.

"On my arrival at Cardenas, I had a conference with Drs. Gutierrez and Mendez Capote, the attending and consulting physicians on the case reported on the 8th instant as having died from typhus fever. There were also present the mayor of the city, Gen. Carlos Rojas, Dr. Neyra, a member of the city council, and Dr. Saez, the quarantine officer.

"Both the physicians connected with the case are men of high standing and professional ability. The deceased was a relative of Dr. Gutierrez. The result of the conference was that Drs. Capote and Gutierrez, especially the latter, admitted that the diagnosis of typhus fever was doubtful. Unfortunately the history of the case is somewhat incomplete, no temperature, pulse, or respiration chart having been kept, but from the description given by the attending physicians it appears that the disease could not properly be called typhus fever.

"*History of case.*—For the past six months he had been employed as bookkeeper in the Central Tinguaro, some miles from Cardenas, which city he visited from time to time, not having done so, however, for about a month previous to his illness. Before going to the Central Tinguaro he had resided in Sagua. He was taken ill at the plantation, the first symptoms complained of being general malaise, accompanied by feverishness. There was no chill. Gradually becoming worse, he went, on the seventh or eighth day of the disease, to Cardenas, in order to put himself under the care of Dr. Gutierrez. While under the latter's care the temperature ranged from 39° to 40° C., and the pulse from 100 to 120. About the eighth or ninth day of the disease a general eruption appeared, which is described as 'mixed,' presenting some of the characteristics of both measles and scarlatina, and accompanied with petechiæ. This eruption lasted only two or three days. At no time did the patient complain of headache or pain elsewhere. There was no delirium. The intellect remained clear until near the end, when it became torpid and a state of coma gradually set in, ending in death, apparently from heart failure. No cardiac complication was found and there was no albumen in the urine. No necropsy was held. General, though not complete, sanitary measures were taken, the case having been, after considerable hesitation, diagnosed as typhus fever.

"The above history does not appear to me to indicate a case of typhus fever for the following reasons:

"1. No apparent source of infection. I can not admit the idea of some that the disease may originate *de novo*, although it is at times very difficult to trace the origin of an outbreak.

"2. Gradual onset of the disease, unaccompanied by chill, headache, or pain.

"3. That on the seventh day of the disease the patient could be moved to Cardenas with but little assistance.

"4. The tardy appearance of the eruption and its early disappearance.

"5. Absence of delirium.

"It must be borne in mind that in Cuba and in other Spanish-American countries the term 'typhus fever' is used in a general and loose sense to designate any fever due to infection and accompanied by typhoid symptoms. The only symptom which gives the case a doubtful character is the eruption, and its late appearance, and especially its

early disappearance, go to show that it was not the eruption of true typhus fever.

"Although 4 or 5 persons were in constant attendance on the patient no new cases have been reported since the fatal termination of the case eleven days ago."

Taking advantage of the presence of Passed Assistant Surgeon Guiteras, at Cardenas, he was ordered to make an inspection of the stations there and at Sagua, the reports of which are herewith inclosed.

Acting Asst. Surg. F. E. Menocal, in charge of the immigration camp, reports that there were no immigrants or third-class passengers examined by him for passage to any port in the island of Cuba not connected by rail with the city of Havana for the week ended June 22, 1901.

I inclose herewith the usual mortuary and other statistics for the week.

Respectfully,

A. H. GLENNAN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,

Chief Quarantine Officer for the Island of Cuba.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Summary of transactions at Havana for week ended June 22, 1901.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

Passengers inspected	286
Immunes examined and accepted	121
Immunes examined and rejected.....	15
Total	422

HARBOR DEPARTMENT.

Crews of incoming vessels inspected.....	700
Crews of outgoing vessels inspected..	685
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	53
Passengers of incoming vessels inspected.....	198
Total	1,636

SHORE-DISINFECTING PLANT.

Number pieces baggage disinfected.....	182
Number pieces express disinfected.....	5
Number pieces freight disinfected.....	34
Total number pieces disinfected	221
Number pieces baggage inspected and passed.....	867
Number pieces express inspected and passed.....	28
Number pieces freight inspected and passed.....	1,555
Total number pieces inspected and passed	2,450
To be disinfected, coastwise ports.....	68

BARGE SANATOR.

Number of vessels disinfected.....	6
Number of viveros disinfected.....	4
Ships' baggage and dunnage disinfected.....	266
Members of crews and passengers inspected	90
Vessels partially disinfected.....	2
Total	368

MORTUARY REPORT.

Tuberculosis	11	Enteric fever	2
Pneumonia	2	Pernicious fever	1
Malarial fever	1	Total number deaths from all causes ..	120
Enteritis	10		

Inspection of immigrants at Havana during the week ended June 22, 1901.

HAVANA, CUBA, June 23, 1901.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended June 22, 1901:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
June 16	Steamship Montserrat	Geneva and Spain	81
June 17	Steamship Orizaba	New York	35
June 18	Steamship Florida	Key West	4
June 19	Steamship Alfonso XIII	Vera Cruz	16
Do.....	Steamship Mexico	New York	7
Do.....	Steamship Florida	Key West	7
June 20	Do.....	do.....	2
Do.....	Steamship Chalmette	New Orleans	36
June 21	Steamship Florida	Key West	2
	Total		190

Respectfully,

A. H. GLENNAN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Matanzas, Cardenas, Isabela de Sagua, and Caibarien.

MATANZAS, CUBA, June 26, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following sanitary report of the quarantine district under my command for the week ended June 22, 1901:

Matanzas.—Twenty-three deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by this report, showing a mortality of 26.50 per 1,000. The principal causes of deaths were as follows: Tuberculosis, 2; gastro-enteritis, 3; pulmonary congestion, 2; marasmus, 2; tetanus, infantile, 2; entero-colitis, 2; shotgun wound, 1; neoplasia, 1; cerebral hemorrhage, 1; entero-septical fever, 1; appendicitis, 1; other causes, 5. The following cases of infectious or contagious character were reported: Dysentery, 1; typhoid fever, 1. Fifty-three health certificates were issued to persons leaving the island. Sixty-four pieces of baggage were inspected and passed and 1 piece was disinfected. Ten vessels were inspected and passed on arrival and 1 was passed without inspection. Nine bills of health were issued to vessels leaving this port. The Norwegian steamship *Transit* was disinfected June 17, bound for Mobile, Ala.

The weekly inspection of lighters was performed June 19, 1901. A great improvement was found in their condition, all but 2 being classed as excellent. The samples of water obtained at the previous examination, and which were found to be loaded with larvæ, were kept under observation until all the larvæ had developed into mosquitoes. No *culex fasciatus* were found and only a few anopheles.

Cardenas.—Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Sæz reports that 18 deaths occurred in Cardenas during the week of the following causes: Tetanus,